

## Czech Students in the Protectorate Today

(By the Lector in English at the Masaryk University of Brno).

Genuine news from the occupied regions of former Czechoslovakia is very hard to get in England, because there is now no direct communication between the countries now at war. Perhaps you wonder how a Brno English lecturer gets his news through, the answer is that the accelerating crises of last August prevented his ever setting foot again on Czech soil, and a series of chances gradually drove him—and his charming U.C.S. wife—in search of work across the whole of the Balkans to Bucharest. Here we lived with a Czech girl-student of mine and her parents until later we found work, and she, against the wishes of everyone, decided to return to Brno so as not to allow her scholarship to lapse. She, and other students, professors and private individuals, have corresponded with me here in this (at present) neutral country.

I was working in Brno until the middle of July, so I had already felt something of the influence of the German occupation. Half the secondary schools were made into barracks; the only organisations that sponsor sport and gymnastics among students, the national Sokol Clubs, were disbanded; fear and depression spread throughout the student world, and large numbers began to feel that their work was pointless. Spies were everywhere, and for the first fortnight Nazi pickets kept close watch on and questioned all persons entering or leaving university and college buildings. These pickets were mostly uneducated local German youths of some 16 or 18 years, and to see such a self-important little Hakenkreuzler standing at the gate with his feet astride and bayonet fixed, questioning a grave professor of philosophy about his credentials, was a sight too grotesque to be reproduced in print. The spirit of suppression that was fast increasing everywhere drove students to a fierce, almost fanatical, national consciousness; a few, especially those in technical and engineering colleges, became ardent communists. They met in private rooms or little known wine "skleps" and coffee houses, where they would talk for hours about ways and means of recovering their lost national liberty, and assessing the possible strength of a revolutionary movement. I was invited to one or two such gatherings and I must confess that my general impression was that their heads were filled with wild and impracticable ideas inspired by the rage their unjustly damaged national liberty filled them with. In this terribly strained atmosphere the summer term ended.

These beginnings bore bitter

fruits towards the end of November, when students began open demonstrations; at least twelve students were executed and countless numbers imprisoned or removed to unknown destinations. Scenes of blank despair reigned when these fierce reprisals were followed by orders to close all Czech universities and high schools and have them guarded by soldiers. Before long even the students' hostels underwent a severe examination. Letters describing the events there have been dismally alike. The large Brno K.S.K. (Kaunicev studentské koleje), a men's hostel of some 500 students, was examined under Gestapo orders. The residents were virtually prisoners from 7 a.m. till late at night; about 200 were taken away to unknown destinations, presumably work camps. The rest were told to leave by the following morning; girls in the women's hostel opposite paint dismal pictures of the exodus of all these students (I quote from one of them), "carrying their luggage on their heads or in their hands. . . . Some of them, who have parents, went home, but there is a large number of orphans, who live on their 'stipendium' and make the college their home. But now? Unknown Czech townfolk were very kind to them; they waited at the gates of the K.S.K. and said to the students, 'You have nowhere to sleep? Come and stay with us! A simple chimney-sweep invited ten students to his house.' The next day the women's hostel was also closed. She writes further: "The faculties and seminars are completely shut and no one can go there. Even the professors haven't permission to go. Yesterday we were at Professor Chudoba's" (he is the English Professor at Brno, and a Central European authority on the Lake Poets), "to ask him what we could do. We thought he might be able to lend us some books but he showed us usefully only some three or four; that was all he had at home, as his whole library is at the faculty, together with all his letters and manuscripts. He told us to wait patiently and learn some literature on our own."

The university board and principal went to Prague to explain that the students had never been rebellious and to ask these devastating orders to be repealed; they were not even received. A girl student writes, "Some girls from Prague were taken to an Arbeitslager and we fear the same may happen to us. But I, personally, don't think so. I'll try to learn some English on my own,

continued on page 2, column 3

## STUDENTS ABROAD

### Roumania

by Mrs. W. S. Allen, B.A. (nee Shilston)

In retrospect our first impressions of this little known Eastern country seem more highly-coloured and romantic than they actually were. Travelling two days and a night in great heat, intensified by the proximity of garlic-smelling foreigners, and living through the depression of the early days of the war, coupled with personal anxiety for the immediate future (for we had neither money nor work), we were not in a position to appreciate new scenes. Now we remember endless golden plains of maize, broken here and there by the darker yellow of sunflowers, or vast dry grass-land without house or tree. Villages were small and far apart, joined only by dusty cart tracks. We wondered how such an enormous area could be cultivated by so few people. Our fellow-travellers were mostly typical country folk—a bare-footed old woman with a basket of chickens, a dark-robed priest with black beard and beady eyes, a peasant with a fur cap and embroidered shirt and trousers of white cotton—the shirt is long and hangs outside the trousers.

On our arrival in Bucharest we were struck by the strange mixture of East and West. It is rightly called "the Paris of the East," but one soon sees which side really triumphs. In the centre of the city modern skyscrapers rise far above the pinnacles and domes of ornate Greek orthodox churches, near-by a luxurious departmental store are stuffy eating houses, dirty hovels, junk shops. Towards the outskirts the Eastern element comes to the surface; shops are smaller and more crowded, roads are very bad, houses poor. In every street of the town you see numerous beggars and peasants, many in national costume, to clean your shoes, sell you small articles, newspapers, fruit, or just to beg, peasants at stalls, peasants in Russian garb driving horses, peasants digging up the road, peasant-women selling flowers and chickens. They are treated as an inferior sort of animal, poorly paid and never trusted, and they expect such an attitude. Nothing is done to relieve them, apart from personal charity, and they have no ambition to help themselves. When questioned on the subject, the Roumanian shrugs his shoulders with characteristic indifference and says, "There always have been thousands of beggars and there

always will be—it's just part of the East."

In spite of appearances Roumania is a very rich country, but the wealth is in the hands of a few. Poverty is far worse here than I could ever have imagined. The majority of the peasants are too poor to buy bread; their chief food consists of "mamaliga," a kind of dough made from maize, very coarse and tasteless. Manual work of any kind is very badly paid, and wages of all officials are so inadequate that a system of bribery has inevitably grown up, causing endless complications and difficulties, especially to unsuspecting foreigners.

Individually, Roumanians are very charming and hospitable; a certain section is cultured, speaking many languages, interested in music, art, literature and travel, but the majority are uneducated, filled with ignorant beliefs and superstitions. As a whole they are distrustful, expecting all shopkeepers to be swindlers (as they very often are), and their neighbours thieves; their natural laziness, born perhaps from the temperate heats of the summer months, breeds an indifference to obvious evils, and prevents them from attaining a civilisation of the same standard as their Western neighbours, for indeed their culture and Western aspect is only a veneer.

I wish space would allow me to tell you more of the customs of this people, their music, their beautiful mountains, and the "blue" Danube, flowing majestically on its way to the Black Sea, through this land of vivid colours and quick emotions.

## Latest News

Since the writing of the article on the Joint Recruiting Board fresh news has been received which necessitates a correction in a certain point in the article.

According to previous instructions, even though men have applied for postponement, they should obtain copies of forms Misc. 20 and 22 and send them in to the Joint Recruiting Board as soon as possible.

This has been amended to: "Where men have applied for postponement, copies of forms Misc. 20 and 22 should be obtained and sent in as soon as the period of postponement terminates."

# WESSEX NEWS

Tuesday, January 30th, 1940.

Offices:

STUDENTS' UNION, UNIVERSITY  
COLLEGE, SOUTHAMPTON

Editor—E. W. BISHOP.

Sub-Editor—ELIZABETH NEWMAN.

Sports Editor—A. G. BAYLIS.

Business Manager—

G. A. THOMPSON.

Sales Manager—

H. F. G. ANDREWS.

## Editorial.

We are hors de combat—fortunately. One of the few advantages of influenza is that it renders its victim incapable of strong emotions, so that we are indifferent to everything. If "Wessex News" is bad you may pour all your anger on us with impunity—for the time being; if it be good, all praise to whom it is due, the sub-editor. At present we are bored—as Europe is bored; but soon the sick man will recover and then what will he do? Well, he thinks he will write a rude editorial directed at no one in particular, but at the general apathy of us folk of the South, whose phlegm is "le phlegme d'entre les phlegmes" as le bon Mardrus might have said it, than which there is nothing more exasperating. We are young, it is the attribute of youth to be enthusiastic, but who will say that the student body of U.C.S. are enthusiastic for more than one minute about anything? It gives itself wholeheartedly neither to work nor to play: the thing it likes is to spend hours in idle gossip and chatter that will not bear the name of conversation, too strong and powerful to give to the puerilities and smuttiness with which we regale each other over cups of tea. We speak truth, although the light-headedness of fever has probably given to well-ordered thought an insufferable disjointedness and has laid open to the criticism that we belong to the tribe that mistake rudeness for frankness. It would be criminal in us to make complaints without citing a cause or suggesting a cure.

To do the former, we return to an old charge and make a new one—it is the fault of the lecture system—the whole College is a glorified Sixth Form—and we suggest that we, the students, are, have been, and should not be, responsible for this melancholy state of affairs. It is sad to consider that there are so many talented people in the Senior Common Room, who are unable either to get out of the rut or to prevent themselves from getting into it, because the bulk of students cannot work for themselves nor by themselves without having every stage pointed out in lectures, in lectures that are only lectures in name. How did it come to this? The sick man

*continued in column 3*

## Correspondence

### STUDENTS AND MILITARY SERVICE.

It has been found that many men students in College do not know the procedure to adopt when faced with the dual problem of continuation of studies and the obligations of Conscription, and it is in order to give some guide in this matter that this short article is being written.

There are two stages of development previous to being actually called up. First of all, there is the registration which is done at the local office of the Ministry of Labour, and secondly there is the Medical Examination of which each person is notified by post.

Now if a student desires to postpone his liability to military service on the ground of educational or other hardship, he MUST apply for a postponement form at the MEDICAL EXAMINATION, i.e. as soon as the Chief Medical Officer has put down his grade of health. This form must then be completed and returned to the Ministry of Labour within TWO DAYS of the Medical Examination. On it he has to state the grounds for his postponement and he should have that statement substantiated by his tutor or the Registrar.

So much most people know. What is not known is the function of the Joint Recruiting Board at College. As far as students are concerned, there are two classes of persons with whom it has to deal. The first type of person is the one who has some special claim to consideration because of his technical knowledge or skill. The second type is the one who has no technical qualifications which can be adapted for war purposes but who through his education, his academic or other qualifications has some claim to consideration. For the first type, the form Misc. 20 and for the second, Misc. 22 should be filled in and sent to the Joint Recruiting Board. Both these forms may be had when registering but if men who have already registered have not got the necessary form, they should apply for one to the Local Ministry of Labour. Even where postponement has been applied for, forms Misc. 20 and 22 should be filled in so that when the student once more becomes liable for military service, he will have the appropriate recommendation from the Joint Recruiting Board.

Before closing, it would be advisable to offer a word of warning. The Joint Recruiting Board does not grant commissions as such but it does assess the qualifications of students as officers potential.

J. COUNSELL,  
President.

### Czech Students in the Protectorate Today—continued.

but this week I am too overwrought by all these incidents to begin now. . . Don't tell mother all that I've told you, I'm afraid she'll be too unhappy for me." She adds that if things get too bad and she cannot find work, she will try to get back to Roumania on foot.

These jettings are but little personal facts of a very tragic existence, that of the Czech student of to-day, his studies curtailed, all hopes for the future gone, no work and no money, in a land occupied by foreigners and robbed of its natural resources. His circumstances force him in desperation to find voluntary labour-corp work of any kind within the Reich. "Vital lampada tradimus." But brute force has all but extinguished the Czech torch and brought the studying youth to the depths of helpless despair.

### Editorial—continued.

brain will not work, but he thinks it was chiefly because we treated, do treat and should not treat the Freshmen as schoolboys and schoolgirls: they remain such and when they become us, they behave as such, to the great perplexity of succeeding Freshmen, who cannot understand why they are scorned as schoolchildren by people who behave more childishly than any Sixth Former did. What of the great traditions, the "vital lampas" referred to by our friends Mr. and Mrs. Allen? Do not we tend rather to treat them as a sort of King Lug? We have not the right attitude towards them, but God forbid that we should immediately become incarnations of Little Lord Fauntleroy. We would applaud the students of University College, Southampton proceeding in solemn procession to St. Mary's, trailing each behind him a herring on a string, after the fashion of the students of Orleans, if only we could show the same achievement in common. The reader is prayed to spare the writer who was sick and not what he wrote.

## Postponement

The following regulations regarding postponement have just been issued by the Ministry of Labour, and National Service. "In the case of a student who has applied for a 'postponement' certificate under Section 6 of the National Service (Armed Forces) Act 1939, and who proves that he has been studying for a critical examination for a period of not less than a year, or for the number of terms which constitute the University, College or School year (as the case may be), a 'postponement' certificate may be granted on the ground of exceptional hardship, when a critical examination for which he is studying is due to be held within nine months of the date on which he was registered under Section 2 of the last mentioned Act." (In applying this principle to men registered under the Military Training Act 1939 the period of nine months is to be interpreted as from the 21st October, 1939).

Since this procedure has now become established, all students who fall strictly within this group would do better to apply merely for postponement and to defer application to the Joint Recruiting Board until the termination of their postponement period. It would be in the interests of all students to present themselves, then, before the J.R.B.

## Chess Notes.

The club championship is now under way, and the competition should be both keen and interesting as four previous winners are competing. At the time of going to print none of the 1st round games have been decided. Rolles and Warne drew their 1st game by perpetual check.

On Thursday the third of the series of talks will be given on "A modern defence to the Queen's Gambit." All members are asked to attend, and any who are learning the game should find this talk interesting.

### PROGRAMMES, LEAFLETS, NOTICES

and similar items are expensive in print.

Very effective results can be obtained by

### DUP LICATING

on coloured paper, or by combining Duplicating and Printing, And its much cheaper ! !

**R. W. DAVIS**  
119 HIGHFIELD LANE  
SOUTHAMPTON

### GENTLEMEN !

For FIRST-CLASS

### Hairdressing

VISIT

**R. R. TRODD**

4a, Market Buildings

SWAYTHLING

THREE CHAIRS

QUICK SERVICE



## Engineers' Dance

As the weather, for many days past, had been keeping scrupulously without rain, it was obviously destined that rain should descend soon, and in abundance. That the evening of the Engineers' dance should have been chosen as the date for the emptying of the traditional celestial water-buckets was unfortunate, as those people who attended the dance will vouchsafe, and those who did not will admit. Perhaps it was the weather, then, that banished the possibility of indulging in those romantic, exotic proclivities so attractively and artfully advertised on the poster, for the Assembly Hall certainly presented no appearance of those far-off golden isles, though it was a welcome haven after perilously navigating one's elegant shirt-front or ravishing evening gown along the water covered way. Festoons of bright hangings were looped from the ceiling and ran in geometrical patterns round the old off-drawing-pin-stuck walls, while a British Fighter aircraft roared among the rafters. A strange growth in the shape of a lighthouse had erupted from the middle of the floor, a concrete-breaking competition was running in one corner, and a soft-drinks bar and very comfortable lounge had established themselves on the stage.

A Paul Jones eventually got every one dancing, and the band began to make its presence noticed. A few more dances, supper, and the band made itself noticed even more. The two saxophonists and the trumpeter swayed gracefully to and fro, moved to the profoundest depths of their souls by the heart-quelling performance of their art; even the Sam Costa replica working the drums smiled on their exertions. A "black-out" dance caused much merriment, though the turning beam of the lighthouse may have been indiscreet at times. A machine gun peppered the unwary with cotton-wool bullets, but, as ammunition was short, the efforts of two small boys were appreciated in collecting the projectiles and

continued on page 4, column 4

## War Time Courses

U.C.S. is among the institutions which is attempting to meet the urgent needs of the times by offering specially adapted courses to solve the waiting period problem of the 18-20 age group; during the vacation. Professor Watkin has been working on several schemes which are likely to help the difficulties of many young men now leaving school.

The position is entirely different from that of 1914, when boys were called up at eighteen, immediately upon leaving school; now they are not called up until they are twenty, when, in the normal way, some of them would be well in degree courses, and the majority learning a profession with firms and in offices. These men are finding it increasingly difficult to find temporary work, and it is obviously undesirable that their problem should be neglected, so that they return after their period of service entirely untrained for any profession. It is for these men that the War Office and the Air Ministry have been urging that an effort should be made, in order that they may be provided with education and a training which will get them a civil occupation after the war, when the ability to play a part in social life will be most necessary.

So U.C.S. is trying to find as many courses as possible of University standard, or of the standard of a first year degree course, to which these young men may be admitted. If a boy at school can receive training at his school for the Higher Certificate or for a similar examination he is urged not to leave school, but to continue his studies there.

All Matriculation standard boys are advised to read for a degree course even if they know that they will not be able to complete it until after demobilization; those who have not this qualification can read for other courses where the standard of entry is not so high. College is setting its face very strongly against any lowering of educational standards, and it undertakes to prepare students for only such courses as it might be expected to under peace conditions. There are courses in engineering and scientific studies, in economics, commerce and law, and, in order to meet the needs of those students who feel that they are not up to the standard of an Honours degree and would be better off in the fighting forces, military studies has now become an ordinary subject for courses and does not require the payment of a special fee; this Department is now under the direction of Major General Alexander, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O. The War Office and Air Ministry have given great encouragement to the whole movement, and College is keeping in touch with them and is securing their approval.

## F.U.C.U.A. Conference

Last minute arrangements made it possible for the Conference of University Conservative Associations to be held in London on the 4th and 5th of January. Reports showed that there was very little evidence of the so-called political truce inside the universities, where the political battle was proceeding with increased vigour, and it was only right that it should. Living in these momentous times, it was the duty of every university student to take notice of current political developments, and to prepare himself for the great task of reconstruction when the war was won.

One of the noteworthy features of the conference was the live interest displayed by all delegates in this great task which lay ahead. This motion, probably the most interesting on the paper, is worth quoting in full. "That the members of this Conference pledge themselves to concentrate their efforts on the consideration of Future Policy, whereby at the end of this War a great step forward may be made in the progress towards equality of benefit in the Social Order." The war had stimulated political interest where previously it was lacking, and it was necessary, therefore, to put a clear case before the people of the possibilities of social reconstruction under the leadership of progressive conservatism. Economic chaos at the end of the war would probably be prevented by having a plan ready which would use the enormous productive capacity set up by the war effort for reconstruction purposes.

The Conference was unanimous in its support of continuing the war until the objects for which we entered upon it were secured. A victory for Hitler would be the greatest catastrophe for all mankind and as Lord Halifax had recently put it: "I would rather a hundred times be dead than live in a Europe under the heel of Nazi Germany". There could be no progress in Europe while Nazism with its destruction of liberty, culture and all moral values remained. The unprovoked and brutal aggression against Finland by the Soviet Union

## F.U.C.U.A. CONFERENCE—continued.

was vigorously denounced, and it now became clear that there were two gangsters in Europe, Stalin and Hitler. The heroic resistance of Finland had stirred the admiration of the entire world, and the Finnish Government would not lack any material support in their valiant efforts in driving out the aggressor.

Delegates to the conference were very largely of the opinion that the Government's present bureaucratic methods were impeding rather than advancing the nation's war effort. Attention was drawn to the fact that our export trade was being seriously hampered by the elaborate system of departmental control, and that we could not afford to lose the war on the economic front. There had been considerable delay in the placing of government contracts, which had caused many losses in productive efficiency. Much good work had been done in spite of bureaucracy, and it was necessary to bear in mind that the personnel of the greatly expanded government departments, until the outbreak of war, were local government officials, so that the strain of their new duties was considerable.

## NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION.

Our readers will be interested to hear some facts about the war activities of members of the Department of Navigation.

Mr. Branch, Senior Lecturer, has been mobilised for special duties in connection with navigation on the instructional side of the Royal Air Force, with the rank of Pilot Officer.

Sub-Lieutenant J. N. Rose, R.N.R., an ex-student and lecturer, has been mentioned in despatches for "outstanding zeal, proficiency, skill and energy in successfully combating enemy submarines."

Mr. J. A. Saunders who joined the "Dunbar Castle" as second Officer in December after taking his Master's Certificate from the Department, was wounded when the ship was mined. His leg was broken and he set it himself while in a lifeboat.

Constructional  
Engineers  
**E. C. & J. KEAY**  
LTD.  
BIRMINGHAM,  
LONDON,  
DARLASTON.

Southampton Representative —  
Mr. Alan B. Fletcher, A.I.M.E.E.,  
21, Portland Street,  
Southampton.

For  
**DANCING**  
Every Evening, 7 to 10 p.m. **GIL HULME AND HIS BAND**  
**ROLLER SKATING**  
Every Evening, 6 to 10 p.m. **SKATES FREE**  
**BOXING and WRESTLING**  
visit  
**THE SPORTSDROME**

## SPORTS

## SOCCER CLUB.

The Soccer club have lost two valuable players for this term's matches. H. S. Marsh and D. Newland have played their last game for College.

In losing to Highcliffe, College, in the second round of the Hants Intermediate Cup, did not make further progress than last year's team. The difficult ball made accurate play impossible.

College held more than their own for the first half hour, and scored a well deserved goal within fifteen minutes. The College defenders and goalkeeper were badly at fault in allowing Highcliffe to equalise very easily; co-operation again is absent throughout the team. However, both sides were playing football, and there were few, if any, spoiling tactics.

Highcliffe's second goal, before half time, was questionable; the left winger netted when the ball appeared to be over the touchline.

In the second half, College were more determined and went ahead several times, but their right wing did not fight strongly enough. Highcliffe had younger and fitter men, and College did not last the full ninety minutes: the leaders made a final total of three, adding the third by smartly drawing the College out of position, after the usual clever spadework of their inside-left.

College always serve up football that is good to watch, they have the individuals, they have team-spirit, but there is definitely no team work.

Final score 1-3.

College XI: Smith (R.); Piggott, Soper (R.); Winstall, White (G.); Counsell; Wallace, White (S.); Magraw, Smith (T. F.), Cator (R.).

## RUGGER CLUB.

v. Folland Aircraft. Lost 6-9. Any supporters of summer football would have gained all the evidence they wanted for their cause, had they been present at the Rugger club's match v. Folland Aircraft. Continuous rain after the heavy frost had, in some places, flooded the pitch, and after a six weeks' break in playing, College seemed in no mood to try to combat conditions.

A greasy ball and narrow pitch gave no incentive to back play and, as the scratch College forwards could hardly be expected to play as a pack, the greater team-spirit rather than skill of Folland gained the victory.

College seemed to regard the match more as a practice match, especially as lack of accommodation caused the 'bus to be converted into a changing-room.

There were few attacks with any real thrust between the sides. Beech was occasionally dangerous with solo efforts, but unorthodox, a feature of his play, is always a dangerous quality.

The first ten minutes suggested that College would win easily, but as soon as their continuous pressure had brought a lead of 3

points, they slackened off and lost the initiative. Folland equalised with a penalty goal just before half-time.

As handling the ball became more and more impossible and foolhardy, the match resolved itself into a forward struggle. A penalty goal and a snap try gave Folland the lead, and though Fielding reduced this to 3 points by a fine penalty goal, College did not even try to fight back.

Criticism of play under such conditions would be unfair. Tomorrow, in the unaccustomed position of stand-off, was his usual reliable self and held the back-division together. Conditions and the Christmas vacation caused the forwards to fade out half-way through the second-half.

The feature of the afternoon was the run of Wells from his shower (a bucket of cold water) to the 'bus, in which he "out-Tarzaned" Tarzan by wearing not even a loin-cloth.

## S Seriously Speaking

The President

Is a highly sagacious gent,  
So if there's anything you want to know,  
Ask Joe.

The Sec.

Continually gets it in the neck,  
But anyone who wants anything has  
To approach CHAS.

We'd judge it

Impossible to balance the Budget  
But for the happy knack  
Of THACK.

Surely there can't be many

Who, chasing every penny,  
Control the L.S.D.  
Like C.T.

Editor — Producer — Teacher —

Actor,  
Whether you can credit this fact or  
Not, the truth is  
It's all done by BISH.

Though apt to be fiery

On the subject of the diary,  
Not the most peppery of men  
Is K.N.

In the ring or in khakke,

And especially on S.C.,  
He'll fight to the last ditch  
Will Tich.

(The Vice,\*)

—Who wrote these for us to fill  
up space—  
Says she found it too jolly  
Hard to describe POLLY.

\*Cockney or B.B.C. rhyme.

## O.T.C. Dance

The mannequins of Highfield are going on parade—

The members of the O.T.C. are guilty, I'm afraid;

Hark! rustling gowns and tinkling brass—all meant to waken passion,

For girlish charms and young men's qualms are things they just can't ration.

The scene is laid at Connaught, where the amorous swains await  
Their taxi-borne companions fast arriving at the gate,

While Private Head—a profiteer—trades hats all shapes and sizes,  
And numbered masks are being sold and lucky folk win prizes.

The Sergeant-Major's quite a lad and switches off the gas—  
The atmosphere is perfect for a lover and his lass;

And when they mention supper there is quite the usual scam,  
And everybody's mixing fancy cakes with cress and ham.

Of course, I really must admit, the music is a crime,

It's only Millard's drumming that has any sense of time;  
But no-one ever worries—there is sunshine just ahead—

The journey back to Highfield and getting home to bed.

## Winter Wear

## R. A. POPE

Men's Outfitter  
Sports Clothing

Dress Wear  
a Speciality

202, BURGESS ROAD

You pass it on your way to College

Someone,  
Somewhere,

wants your  
Photograph

This is an old saying,  
but how true to-day.

TO-DAY—perhaps more than for years past, what a comfort a portrait can be in these trying times.

Make your Appointment with...

## CHANDLERS

11, Commercial Road,  
Southampton. Tel. 2428.

## Engineers' Dance—continued

returning them to the entrails of the engine. A morbid desire for the Rabelaisian atmosphere induced the revelation of pub-crawling tendencies, but this was much enjoyed. Another unusual thing was the considerably greater number of gentlemen than ladies present, and chivalry was displayed throughout the evening.

And so to the end of a very pleasant time. Farewell to the bright lights and sweet music. Good-night, ladies, good-night, sweet ladies, good-night, good-night. A.R.P. returns to the post, College by devious paths to Hall or home, and the rain it raineth every day.

## Calendar

Friday, 2nd February.

Mr. Bernard Braine (vice-Chairman J.L.L.) will speak on "Fundamentals of Conservation," 1.20 p.m. Music Studio. Staff and students invited.

## TOOMERS

OF

LONDON ROAD

WILL SUPPLY YOU  
WITH

## SPORTS GEAR

AT

## SPORTING PRICES

Motor Coach

and Car Hire

Specialist -

## SUMMERBEE'S

MOTOR

COACHES

11-13, Lodge Road,  
Southampton.

Tel. 2698

Printed by WM. HOBBS & SON, Southampton, and published by the Students Council, University College, Southampton.